

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1853.

## Movements of the President.

A despatch received from New York last evening informs us that President Pierce has resolved to forego the honor of the city banquet, and would leave for Washington last night. He went on an excursion down the harbor yesterday morning. We may look for his arrival in Washington this afternoon.

## The Republican Party.

The platform adopted by the State Convention in Georgia, which nominated Mr. Jenkins, has been ratified by a large and respectable meeting of "Republican citizens." Although the politicians will of course ridicule this organization and attribute it to a desire to court popularity under a new name, we shall not be surprised if it prove the platform upon which numbers of both parties, unwilling to divide upon the arbitrary issues inscribed upon a party programme, will rally. The present condition of parties proves that there is more cause to look to the freedom of the country—the conduct of its foreign policy, and the permanence of the Union—than to settled questions of Federal finance, or measures of protection or distribution which have ceased to be expedient or desirable.

The Republicans of Georgia are of opinion that there is an unsettled question of sectional right entwined with the preservation of the Union and paramount to the measures referred to. They consider their duty to their State and to the Union higher than their duty to party designations, and refuse to disband the organization which two years since preserved the Democratic party, and see that Mr. Pierce has "scotched not killed" the serpent of disunion. They see that there has been an adjournment of the Free-soil question until after the political reap on the spoils of conquest; that there has been an *ad interim* compromise upon the Baltimore platform, under which the Barnburners agreed not to press their opinions until a question arose to render it necessary; that the policy of appeasing an antagonist with an office as pursued by Alexander the Great, Napoleon, the British Government, and to a small extent by Mr. Pierce, rarely succeeds; and that to expect to cure a radical party division by sealing with a salary the lips of its leaders, is as vain as to heal a bullet-hole with a bit of court-plaster. For any one who says that if a proposition shall be presented to add to the Union any Southern territory, that the whole Free-soil army would not be instantly armed and organized against its annexation without some qualification of the rights of property as they are understood in the South? Do we want a better proof than the open assault upon the policy attributed by the *Evening Post* to the Administration in regard to the institution of slavery in Cuba?

The New York Tribune—a paper which gave the same support to the Whig platform of 1852 that the *Evening Post* did to the Democratic—has declared that it means henceforth to vote for those candidates who will do most good without regard to their party affiliations. Can any one doubt that, upon an issue involving the acquisition of territory, this paper, with those who agree with it, would take sides with the Free-soil interest? Now, if party allegiance is not sufficiently powerful, or the awe of party authority is not sufficiently dreaded by the northern members of the Whig party to prevent such an event, why should it be surprising that the principles of patriotism and self-protection should actuate the members of the same party in Georgia to adopt a distinct organization? In this organization they maintain the fundamental principles upon which they understood the Whig party to have been founded, yet declare that they "will unite with all, of whatever party," to preserve the Union and the Constitution.

The Republicans of Georgia seem to understand correctly that the Free-soil question is only adjourned. They are satisfied that the question has its root in a settled hostility to what is called "the slave power." They know therefore that this power must strengthen itself by all the measures of sectional prosperity, and that this will render the Union perpetual because it will teach the abolitionists in America and Europe that the slave power cannot be molested with impunity. Such is the policy of the Republicans of Georgia; and if there have been any calling themselves Whigs who have employed the great Republican Whig organization of 1832 to give increased profits to bankers and manufacturers, or to furnish local facilities at the Federal expense, let them remember that the Whig organization will have been broken up by the introduction of a question of political right and of sectional supremacy, upon which no Southern Whig could take sides against the rights of his section and live. Those who have attempted to combine the protection of cotton goods with the destruction of the labor that produces cotton, cannot be surprised that the Georgia Republican should prefer the safety of his own property to the profit of northern capital, and that he should rather abandon the protective system of Lowell than the protective system of Savannah.

There has been moreover a necessity for a radical change of policy which will even throw the Georgia Republicans in antagonism with many of their political associates. Regarding the United States and the protective system mere interpolations upon the original Whig creed, and measures of temporary expediency, they have by resolution declared them both "obsolete." However they might have been once disposed to advocate measures without regard to the section which derived direct advantages from their success, yet with a fear of preponderant sectional power in the North, they are unwilling

to strengthen the Federal Government or the North by a gift of the whole Federal fiscal credit of extravagant wages and dividends to be employed in agitation and injury to the South and the Union.

They moreover think that the sectional advantages for manufactures which the South possesses will ultimately attract a large amount of northern capital and skill, and thus promote their safety and the harmony of the country.

They have no motive, therefore, for enhancing the profits of manufacturing investments by Federal bounty, because in the competition with other nations the climate, raw material, provisions, and consumption of the South being in immediate juxtaposition, it will be much easier for the North to bring the capitalist and operatives to the point where these advantages are concentrated, than to import them all into the North to be manufactured and re-exported to the South for consumption.

The Republicans of Georgia moreover say that they "view with great alarm" the partial appropriation of the public lands to internal improvements in particular States, and the appropriation of "the public money to wild, reckless and gigantic schemes of internal improvement intended for the promotion of particular interests." They contend that in the appropriation of the public lands "the true rule of equality is equity." This position is directly responsive to the following "gigantic" proposal made by the organ of the Whig Free-soilers:

"To-day the great want of our country and the age is the Pacific railroad. Let the subject be discussed on its merits, and let a vote be taken throughout the land, without reference to party organizations, on the naked question: 'Shall the Federal Government expend thirty millions, if necessary, to secure the construction, as early as practicable, of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific?'—and the 'aye' would have it by at least a million majority."

Now this proposition involves the question, where this great popular conduit shall be located, and who shall be satisfied with its organization, and the control of its expenditures? In one plain line, what section shall secure the commercial and political benefits to result from the appropriations of this "thirty" or three times thirty—"millions" of Federal money. The Republicans of Georgia have invested a large amount in a system of railroads which uniting with those of Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, the Carolinas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas, look to an extension by a common stem to the Pacific. They are apprehensive that, if the question of location be left to numerical determination, that the "million of votes" might—through their representatives—prefer section to country, and so bestow an unequal and dangerous advancement upon one section over another. They may perhaps foresee that population will accompany the road to the Pacific, and thus the balance of sectional power be so far overthrown as to tempt further assaults upon the rights of the South, and thus jeopardize the permanence of the Union.

We think this Republican organization one of the most important which has presented itself. It is not sectional, because the same party renounced its Federal affiliations in 1850, and elected a Union Democrat governor. Pursuing the same object, they now declare their purpose to "maintain a political connexion with no party North or South, Whig or Democratic, which is not devoted to the maintenance of the Rights of the States and the Union of the States."

## Duties on Sugar.

The sugar planters of Louisiana have held a convention at Donaldsonville for the purpose of "aiding the Government in the execution of the revenue laws." It seems that an extensive sugar refinery in the city of St. Louis, to avoid the loss from leakage and fermentation of molasses imported by them, have reduced the weight and diminished the tendency to waste by preparing the molasses before shipment. The article has then been invoiced as "Molado," "Concentrated Syrup," &c. The duty upon these articles being much less than that upon raw sugars, has occasioned a strict application of the law by the custom-house officers of New Orleans. The planters of Louisiana also have taken a deep interest in the introduction of a preparation of sugar which, *pro tanto*, supersedes their own productions, and neutralizes the protection afforded by the tariff of 1846. The custom-house officers alleged that the concentrated syrups, &c., had been undervalued in the invoice; they appraised them again and required the importers to pay duty on the excess of valuation, and a penalty duty of twenty per cent. to the collector. This decision was affirmed by merchant appraisers; from this decision the importers appealed, and the matter is pending before the Secretary of the Treasury. The planters of Louisiana have, as above, offered their services to aid in the enforcement of the revenue laws "as they understand them."

## New Publications.

We are indebted to Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, for a copy of his *ANNUAL REPORT*, showing the progress of that work during the year ending November, 1851, an 8vo. volume of 564 pages, from the press of the public printer. Also for a copy of the sketches accompanying that Report, comprised in a separate 4to. volume. We shall carefully examine these volumes, and give to them an elaborate notice.

DeBow's REVIEW, for July, may be obtained of Mr. FRANK TAYLOR, to whom we are indebted for our copy.

WM. J. BROWN, of the Indiana *Sentinel*, asks the question, "Is there a Whig party?" and proceeds at some length to answer it in the negative. If William had not been of the feline species he at least would not be alive to ask this question now; for we one day saw him shake his head and die hard under a Whig exposure in the House of Representatives. And a "bitter end" he made of it.

The Philadelphia Sun says that wife-murder has become an epidemic. A ligature around the husband's neck is recommended by some as a remedy.

## Mr. Buchanan and his Mission.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday alludes to the doubt generally entertained respecting the declaration of the mission to England by Mr. BUCHANAN, and hopes the report will prove untrue. It says:

"The selection of Mr. Buchanan for a post of such responsibility gave very general satisfaction, and it would be a source of regret to a large portion of the American people, without regard to party politics, if he should at this late hour decline. The story is, that some misunderstanding has taken place between the Minister and the Secretary of State in relation to the fisheries—an unwillingness having been manifested at Washington to confide the business to Mr. Buchanan. But this strikes us as improbable, inasmuch as that gentleman is eminently and peculiarly qualified for the discussion and adjustment of such a subject. He has doubtless given much attention to all the details, and from his experience in the Senate and in the State Department, as well as from the equable character of his mind, he strikes us as just the individual for the negotiation. But the whole story of his resignation may be unfounded, and yet it has not been formally contradicted. A misunderstanding of some kind probably exists, and without feeling any particular interest in the ambitious struggles of such of our political opponents as aspire to the next Presidency, it is natural to manifest surprise at a rumored resignation of so dignified a post without being acquainted with the exact causes and reasons. Can our brethren of the Washington Union or the Washington Republic throw any light upon the subject? Has Mr. Buchanan resigned, and if so, on what grounds?"

The Inquirer expresses our own sentiments in relation to the distinguished gentleman when it so earnestly commends. We, however, are without reliable information on the subject of its inquiry, and with it await the response our more enlightened neighbor can probably give.

Since writing the foregoing we have found the following seemingly authoritative statement in New York Times of yesterday:

"MR. BUCHANAN AND THE ENGLISH MISSION.—The recent unfortunate difficulties which seemed likely to deprive the country of the services of Hon. James Buchanan at the Court of St. James have been adjusted. President Pierce had an interview with Mr. Buchanan at Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, the result of which was that Mr. B. signified his acceptance of the important trust confided to him, and his determination to proceed upon his mission at as early a day as will suffice to make the necessary arrangements. We are happy to be able to make this announcement on the highest authority."

"Of the terms of truce between Messrs. Marcy and Buchanan, we are not, of course, authoritatively advised. We do know, however, that the Secretary of State has maintained his ground, insisting upon his own mode of arranging the diplomacy of the country, and providing the means of its conduct—and that Mr. Buchanan has had the good sense to acknowledge, by his acceptance, the right of the Premier to direct and control the business of his department of the Executive Government."

## European Intervention with Cuba.

The New Orleans Delta, with the view of impressing upon the Government of the United States the importance of Cuba in a commercial point of view, gives the following statement of our export and import trade with that island:

	Exports.	Imports.
1849.....	\$6,301,000	\$6,578,300
1850.....	4,990,927	10,292,398
1851.....	6,533,763	17,046,931

The clearances from Cuba to ports in the United States in 1847 amount to a tonnage of 100,722.

To show the danger of permitting Cuba to fall into the hands of any other power than Spain, the Delta adds that the annual value in 1847 of the American trade passing through the Gulf is two hundred millions, employing an aggregate tonnage of 200,012. [Mr. THOMAS's resolution, offered at Memphis, gave this figure at present at \$300,000,000, employing ten thousand ships.—ED. REP.] One-fourth of the commerce of Cuba is alleged by the Delta to be with the United States; it concludes its article with the following expression of opinion:

"Looking at these facts, the continuance of Cuba under the dominion of Spain, its cession to another and formidable power, or its acquisition by the United States, the question of its destiny is one of the most important and momentous of the present time."

"We will not waste argument in attempting to demonstrate that Cuba could neither become an independent sovereignty nor fall into the possession of an European nation. The United States will resist to the last extremity the establishment of any foreign power in America. The very statement of such a desire bears its absurdity upon its face."

MILK.—We know not what the price has hitherto been of milk at Louisville; but we notice that the milkmen have just united in an agreement, on account of the drought and consequent scarcity of food for their stock, to charge twenty cents per gallon when less than a gallon a day is used, and sixteen and two-thirds when a gallon or more is consumed. We should think these prices low enough.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Magnetic Telegraph Company between Washington and New York, held at Philadelphia on Thursday, William M. Swain was unanimously re-elected President; George H. Hart, Treasurer; Joseph Sailer, Secretary; Amos Kendall and B. B. French, of Washington; Zenas Barnum and A. S. Abell, of Baltimore; M. Canby, of Wilmington; Richard M. Hoe and George W. Riggs, of New York; and John Thornly, of Philadelphia, were elected Directors. At the quarterly meeting of the directors, previously held, a dividend of three per cent. was declared.

BURNING OF A STEAMER.—The steamer Manchester, while lying at the Marine Hospital a mile below Pittsburgh, on the 13th instant, was burned to the water's edge. The fire was caused by a workman carelessly throwing a match down after lighting his cigar. The boat was owned by Captain Bowman and George Reechner, first clerk. She was nearly new and cost \$24,000. She was insured for \$15,000 in the Delaware Insurance and Firemen's Insurance Office.

## Speech of President Pierce at N. York.

In reply to the address of welcome delivered at Castle Garden on Thursday, the President said: "I thank you for the kind and patriotic expressions with which you have received me. For the first time I address, within their own borders, the citizens of the Empire City, now, beyond all controversy, the commercial metropolis of our blessed Union. The rapidity, sir, with which New York has arisen to so commanding a position as one of the most important cities upon the globe, has no parallel in history. Already the enterprise of your merchants, the genius of your ship-builders, the daring spirit of your vast trading marine, are beginning to make you first in the markets of the world. Here, my countrymen—here in New York—will the ledger of commerce keep the accounts of the nations of the earth."

"Near the spot on which we stand there are striking points which mark the amazing rapidity of your growth as a city. On the opposite side of Bowling Green, if I am not mistaken, stands one of the comparatively few edifices erected prior to 1770. It is, I believe, the only one remaining originally built of German brick. It is a reverend relic of a past age. How surprised, possibly, even the young men of the present day would be if they were fully to realize that six years after the erection of the walls of the North river flowed almost to its foundations; and that, at the north of where three great parallel streets now team with activity and enterprise, was the landing of boats upon that then free and unincumbered river. How difficult it is, at this period, to realize that the limits of the city at that date extended not beyond Murray street, and that there were even within that boundary many vacant lots, and that the population hardly exceeded twenty thousand. Shall we speak of the future? How can we, when we revert to the calculations of really wise men of the past, who, if I am not misinformed, built the north wall of the City Hall of brick, because, as it was to be presented alone to the unsettled district, the exterior aspect on that side was of slight consequence."

"How far it is at this moment south of the center of population, wealth, and enterprise! In 1826 the city had exceeded 140,000; now, you number more than half a million of souls. In that year I remember to have heard my father, on his return from New York, after his first visit here, subsequent to the close of the Revolution, express his amazement at the growth and the change of the city. Still, at that time, Brooklyn, which now numbers more than one hundred thousand souls, was of the size of a village, and riding on horseback with old General Macton, he found standing a portion of the building on Brooklyn Heights on which he had run up the American ensign upon the evacuation of the city in 1783."

"From the first date I have named, 1770, to this hour, the history of the city has been the history of the devotion to popular rights and popular liberty. That for a time during the revolutionary struggle another ensign than ours floated here is no cause of mortification; it was the fortune of war; and, in our weak and embarrassed condition, unavoidable. But the sun of the 25th November, 1783, rose here for the last time upon the rule of a foreign power, and the anniversary of that day is remembered by your 'sons of liberty' with true patriotic feeling, that the great national anniversary of July 4th is regarded by the people of our common country. How are you, men of New York, to show your gratitude for the past? How are you to make the most of the present? How are you to secure all the noble promise of your future?"

"You will keep high your standard of intelligence and devotion to all sacred and advanced principles. You will prove fallacious and weak when substituted for freedom whenever, as a people, we cease, with reverence and humble dependence, to look to the Source of all power and wisdom. You will educate your children in the belief and conviction that you have neither power nor perseverance, nor security, nor liberty, except as you constitute one of the members of this vast and now universally respected confederacy. You will foster everywhere the living action, efficient sentiment, that under the Providence of God these great blessings may only be enjoyed under the present Constitution. You remember yourselves, and remind others that wise men framed that Constitution. Men who knew what independence cost, because in their own suffering and in the privations and trials of their families and friends they had paid a part of that expense."

"The great problem of the formation of the Union called not only for all the wisdom, but for all the patriotic conception of the wisest body of men the world had ever yet seen in council. If there are those at the present day who, having never made for their country the sacrifice you have made of ease, of income, or one moment of personal danger, would break up the foundation on which we govern, and would seek to securely establish the only sure pledge of all that we expect for those who are to come after us, it is to be hoped that they are few in number, and their sphere of influence limited. If there are provisions in the Constitution of your country not consistent with your views of principle or expediency, remember, that in the future, that instrument could only have had its origin in compromise, and remember, too, that you will be faithless to honor and common honesty if you consent to enjoy the privileges it confers, and seek to avoid, if any, the burdens it imposes."

"It cannot be accepted in parts; it is a whole or nothing; and as a whole, with all the rights it secures and the duties it requires, it is to be sacredly maintained. I accept these honors as your servant, with a thankful heart; but I bear with me, at the same time, a proud consciousness that by your free and unsought choice I am also your representative, charged with the care of your interests and your honor. I hope to be encouraged and strengthened in all my efforts to promote the maintenance and support of the Union, by such noble and faithful exercise of the functions committed to me may merit."

"Mr. Mayor, this Empire City and this Empire State are the living exemplifications of the talismanic word adopted as your motto. Has it never occurred to you, sir, that the hand which has inscribed 'Excelsior' upon your coat of arms must have been guided by a prophetic vision? This spectacle teaches us a valuable and significant lesson. May God, in His wisdom, make you sensible of the blessings conferred upon you, and during my term of office may I strengthen me in my sincere and anxious purpose to aid you in all your honorable and patriotic enterprises. For who can estimate the events of the future? Who shall say your great characteristics, and to the spirit of your country, thus far, shall you go and no further? As you advance in your majestic career, new duties and new responsibilities are imposed, and as your conquering example manifests itself on all hands, new conceptions of still further triumphs will arouse and stimulate your exertions."

"The Old World caught the inspiration from the New. Nations sought to civilize and to tread of years arose from the sleep of ages, and stretch out their hands to the inquiring spirit which is constantly gathering in strength for new victories over time and space on these shores. Who will set limits to your just ambition when the Atlantic is bridged with steamers to the shores of Europe, and united to the Pacific by the great thoroughfare that will eventually unite these States together as with hooks of steel? And, sir, with all these advantages—with all these privileges—with all these benefits of the present, and these anticipations of the future—and, let me say, with all the invocations of the past—how can we fail to welcome those who come to us from the grey old nations of Europe? Let them come! There is room enough for all—room in the hearts and in the homes of the American people; and there is work and food enough for all. The moment they enter into the brotherhood of American freemen they cease to be citizens of other countries, and they bear their share of the burdens and enjoy their share of the blessings common to all in this happy Union."

"It is this great truth that invokes us against all schismatic organizations not strictly American, and that destroys the claim that ours is a

nation governed by men of one race alone. No single race of men can boast that to them alone is humanity indebted for such a country as this. It is the fusion of all nations into one that has given to us the attitude we most desire, and that has crowned our enterprise with success. Your own experience is the proof of this. All races have contributed to the population, that new crowds your ships, build your cities, sit in your councils and educate your children. The happy sense of New England and the descendants of her own pioneers mingle with the tide that flows in from other nations until all characteristics disappear before the progressive and courageous spirit that animates the citizens of our own country and protects our free institutions. And now, my fellow-countrymen, once more I thank you for this brilliant and extraordinary reception, a tribute which you pay to the Government of your choice and attention, and to our heaven-favored Union, in the person of your representative in the Presidential chair."

The President was frequently interrupted with the plaudits of the audience, and at times, particularly when he referred to the commerce of New York, the cheers were almost deafening.

As soon as the speech was over the President's party attempted to leave; but the crowd called so vehemently for Jefferson Davis, that, to quiet them, he was compelled to present himself, and briefly addressed the assemblage.

## THE PRESIDENT'S EVENING RECEPTION AT NEW YORK.—The Times, of yesterday, says:

"The President dined privately at the Astor yesterday afternoon, and in the evening was waited upon at his parlor by many citizens and strangers, among whom were General Quitman, Governor Seymour, Thomas F. Meagher, esq., Senator Thompson and James, ex-Senator Dix, of New York, and Bradbury, of Maine; Hon. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts; August Belmont, esq., G. C. Hebb, esq., and Mr. Harding, the artist. We are happy to know that the President has borne the fatigues of his trip remarkably well. Although quite exhausted last evening, and somewhat hoarse, from frequent speaking in the open air, he was, as much as from the cold under which he has labored for several days, his spirits seemed to have lost none of their elasticity, as was manifest to those who were so sociably received by him last evening. We understand that he will remain in the city and attend the banquet at the Metropolitan this evening."

## The Mesilla Valley.

We have already placed before our readers certain historical facts relating to the question of title to this territory, which were elicited at a recent meeting of the citizens of Santa Fe, New Mexico. In quoting this summary, the *Memphis Inquirer* of July 2d says:

"It appears that Mr. Bartlett was misled and imposed upon by the second article of the constitution of Chihuahua, in which the boundary line of that State is claimed to be at 32° 47' 43". This line was run by Messrs. Staples and Conde in the year 1834, but was not adopted by the government of New Mexico; it was an act on the part of Chihuahua for which she had no authority. The editor of the Santa Fe Gazette was in Chihuahua at the time this survey was made by Mr. Staples, and vouches for his own knowledge these statements to embrace the facts."

"Mexico claims under the treaty stipulation of Disturnell's map, and the initial point fixed by Commissioner Bartlett. The facts given above would seem to render our claim valid. We think it clear that the dispute is one that should be settled by fair and friendly negotiation, and ought not to give just grounds of war to either party."

ROLLING-MILL DESTROYED.—The new rolling-mill nearly completed at Danville, Pennsylvania, by the Mountain Iron Company, was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Wednesday. The loss very heavy.

## The Rebellion in China.

Tien-teh, the pretender, is strongly entrenched in the affections of the native Chinese, and he has hitherto been uniformly successful. He has over-run many of the southern provinces, and according to one account has under his sway seventy-five of the three hundred millions of the population of China, and has established the seat of his government in the great city of Wu-chung-fu, the capital of Hupeh. It is said, too, that he has organized an effective administration. The New York *Evening Post* compiles from an article in the Chinese papers, written by Dr. B. Hagan, the following account of the pretender and his prospects:

"Tien-teh, who is the acknowledged head of the movement, and already exercises imperial powers over many millions of the Chinese, is a young man now in his nineteenth year, a descendant of the prince who overturned the Mongol rule and established the Ming dynasty. His family continued to govern China for upwards of two hundred and ten years, and with such moderation and justice as greatly to endear them to the people. They were finally overthrown by the irruption of the fierce Tartars of the North, and those of the princes who survived the wars which followed concealed themselves in the southwestern portion of the empire. Tien-teh is descended from one of these, and appears therefore to the people, not as an unknown adventurer, but as the representative of a dynasty that is still remembered with warm affection by the Chinese. The exertions of the Tartar Emperor and his swarm of corrupt officials have prepared the people to welcome any change, but when that change involves the overthrow of a foreign dynasty and the restoration of their native princes, a national feeling is begotten. Enthusiasm incites the rebel armies, and their treason to the powers that be becomes patriotism and loyalty to their rightful rulers. Under such auspices Tien-teh has steadily progressed in his conquests, until he has now under his sway not less than seventy-five millions of his countrymen, whom he governs through the medium of a regularly organized administration, assisted by ministers and generals of great sagacity and ability."

"The real difficulty of a native dynasty would commence with the expulsion of the Manchus, for its stability would be in perpetual jeopardy from the incursions of those hardy adventurers. To maintain themselves against such warlike neighbors, the Chinese would be compelled to court the alliance of Christian States, so called; independence is utter and of the question the choice being between subjection to the Manchus or a reliance on the power and friendship of the 'barbarians from afar.' Of these alternatives, the latter would be preferred by all who have at heart the present and future well-being of this large portion of the human family. It is by rendering obligations of this kind that they are to be constrained, and not by siding their conquerors to retain the offensive yoke."

MISSOURI ELECTION.—In District No. 3 the Whig nominee for Congress is J. J. Lindley, and in District No. 7 Samuel Caruthers. The St. Louis *Intelligencer* thinks that both will be elected, as there will be several Democratic candidates in each district. In District No. 3 Clements H. Jackson is the Anti-Benton candidate, and the Benton men have not yet nominated theirs. They will certainly not vote for Jackson. In District No. 7 Thomas B. English is the Anti-Benton candidate, and Messrs. J. E. Cowan, F. A. Rozier, and A. Jackson, are all stump candidates of the Benton stripe, though it is thought some of them will withdraw, for the purpose of concentrating the Benton strength in opposition to English.

When the Hon. Mrs. Norton was applied to on Hood's death, for a contribution to the fund then raised for his destitute widow, and headed by Sir Robert Peel with the munificent donation of £50, she promptly sent a liberal subscription, with the following lines:

"To cheer the widow's heart in her distress,  
To make provision for the fatherless,  
In but a Christian's duty, and none should  
Resist the heart-appeal of Widow Hood."

Poetry, punning, and piety, all of the genuine sort, are not often thus happily united.

To become rich it is not necessary you should make much; but always save a portion of what you do make. A little accumulation will make for itself.

July this year is not so torridly wrathful as June. We have pleasant days and nights.

Burrington Anthony, late United States marshal for Rhode Island, died in Providence on Tuesday morning, after an illness of some months.

Have your children ready for school in September.

Grass, it is said, will soon grow in the streets of New Bedford. Seth Thomas lost his pocket-book, containing \$80, in Purchase street, on Saturday evening, and found it on Monday morning in the place where it fell, with the money undisturbed.

The use of idle, meaningless words and phrases is contemptible; when indecent or profane the practice is disgusting so. Many a man and boy is shunned by the worthy for no other reason.

The Northern Light, of Hallowell, challenges creation to make a rhyme for Stebbins. One of the admirers of that hero sends us the following:

"Raise your voices, boys, and go it,  
Break through all entangling webbing,  
Open wide your hand and show it,  
Put in strong and vote for Stebbins."

A man famous for hunting up enigmas philosophized thus: What strange creatures girls are. Offer one of them good wages to work for you, and ten chances to one if the old woman can spare any of her girls—but just propose matrimony, and see if they don't jump at the chance of working a life-time for their victuals and clothes.

The Waterbury Union states that fifteen British deserters made their appearance there on the 4th of July. They left Kingston for the "land of the free" on the night of the 3d. A sergeant and his whole guard made due preparation for a journey, and actually arrived at or near Cape Vincent before their desertion was discovered. They were safe beyond the reach of pursuit when they heard the alarm gun, which was fired as soon as they were missed.

The Edgartown Gazette relates a tough fish story, which it calls upon us to believe. We will repeat the incident, and suspend an opinion for the present. The Gazette states that Deacon A. Coffin, of that town, while fishing off the south side of the island, July 5, caught a large shark, which for some time after lay in the bottom of the boat apparently lifeless. A knife was brought into requisition, the back fin taken off, its throat cut, the entrails taken out and opened, six scuppaugs came therefrom, and the fish thrown overboard; when, wondering to what it was good as though nothing remarkable had happened.

The North American informs us that a Native American political State Convention, composed of delegates from various parts of Pennsylvania, will assemble in the city of Philadelphia on the 10th of August next, to agree upon candidates for the offices of Canal Commissioner, Surveyor General, Auditor General, and Judges of the State supreme court, to be voted for at the ensuing election, on the second Tuesday of October next.

The Rev. Dr. Revel, Moderator of the Walden Synod, says the *North American*, who recently visited Philadelphia and delivered an address in one of our churches, giving an account of the interesting people he represents, has sailed from New York for Liverpool in the steamship Baltic, taking with him \$4,000, contributed by benevolent Protestants in Philadelphia, New York, and other Atlantic cities, for the purpose of building a church at Fregural. He will take back to his native valleys the warm appreciation of the people of the United States.

Notwithstanding the prospect of a vigorous opposition to the establishment of Nebraska Territory by Congress, it is stated in Western papers that quite a number of families from Missouri have emigrated into and settled upon that portion of it lying south-west of Cass county, Missouri, which, it is said, is not claimed by any tribe of Indians.

The harvests, in most parts of the Union are said to have abundantly rewarded the labors of the husbandmen; notwithstanding the dismal forebodings with which the newspapers were favored.

PRICES OF GRAIN.—We find in one of our exchange papers the following list of prices per thousand cubic feet in some of the principal cities on the first of January, 1853:

New Orleans.....	\$4 50
Louisville.....	3 00
New York.....	3 00
Pittsburgh.....	3 10
Baltimore.....	4 00
Boston.....	3 50
Hartford.....	4 00
New Haven.....	4 00
Providence.....	4 00
Troy.....	4 00
Albany.....	4 00
Buffalo.....	3 50
Cleveland.....	3 00
Columbus.....	3 00
Nashville.....	4 00
St. Louis.....	3 50
Wheeling.....	3 00
Philadelphia (the works being owned by the city).....	2 00
Richmond, Va.....	3 50
Charleston.....	4 00
Savannah, Ga.....	5 00
Washington, D. C.....	4 00
Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, recently reduced.....	3 50
Mobile.....	4 50
Springfield, Ohio.....	6 00
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	3 50
Newark, N. J.....	3 50
Augusta, Ga.....	3 00
Cincinnati.....	3 00

FINANCIAL OPERATION.—Palmer, Cook & Co., bankers of San Francisco, received from the United States Government \$400,000, to pay for the construction of the new custom-house in that city; but when called upon by the contractor to disburse, they refused to pay his bills, for want of instructions. It appears that Congress appropriated the money, but neglected to insert a clause in the bill ordering its disbursement; so that Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co. will have the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, for a year or more, free of interest, which they can use to good advantage in their banking business at the rate of three per cent. per month.

HARD CASE.—An old negro man, at Covington, Kentucky, some time since bargained with his master, Patten, for his freedom. The price agreed upon was four hundred dollars. The negro has paid two hundred and fifty dollars of the amount, but the payment is now denied by Patten, and he threatens to sell Norris unless he is now paid four hundred dollars. The matter is under investigation at Covington, the main question being whether a contract made by a slave with his master in Ohio would be legal in Kentucky. Governor Morehead appeared for Norris.—*Louisville Courier*.

BALDNESS.—A writer in a late number of the *London Quarterly Review* gives the following receipt for making a preparation to cure baldness: Purified beef marrow..... 3 iij.  
Acetate of lead..... 3 iij.  
Peruvian balsam